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Battles of Contreros and Churubusco.

FROM THE N. Y. COURIER AND ENQUIRER.

The following clear and admirable description of the march and achievements of the American Army, under Gen. Scott, from the day of its leaving Puebla until it became master of the city of Mexico, will be read with universal interest:

SAN ANGELO, MEXICO, AUG. 31, 1847.

We left Puebla on the morning of the 7th, and entered upon a beautiful rolling country of great fertility, supplying with its gardens the inhabitants of Puebla with food, and surrounded by lofty mountains, some of which were covered with snow. Our road was gradually ascending, and so good that on looking back from the head of the column our train could be seen for miles in rear, dotting with its snow-white tops the maguey-covered plain. On our left was Popocatapell and Iscatafell, the snow on their not distant tops rendering the air quite chilly. Gen. Scott did not leave with us, but came on the next day with Capt. Kearney's dragoons:

The second day's march was like the first, gradually ascending, passing through defiles, narrow passes, and over deep chasms, where a more determined enemy might have seriously annoyed us by merely making use of the obstacles Nature every where presented. Thick woods of the finest forest trees were abundant, and the rugged nature of the country would readily carry one back to the northern parts of New England or the passes of the "Notch." Here and there beautiful little lakes were interspersed in the deep valleys, and the clearness and coldness of their waters were almost incredible.

The third day we were to encounter the much-vaunted pass of "Rio Frio," and also the passage of the mountain which was to lead us to the El Dorado of our hopes, the great plain of Mexico. Our march was to be long and difficult, and three o'clock saw us under way, with heart and hopes full of the prospect before us. The much dreaded pass is reached and passed. The mountains which skirt the road on the left here close upon it for about a mile, overhanging and enfilading it completely, and affording with their crests most excellent coverings for an enemy's marksmen. The newly cut trees and long range of breastworks thrown up on the crest, showed us that preparations had been made, while numerous parapets with embrasures in the logs taught us what might have been done. But no men were there; the muskets and cannon were gone. Valencia, with 6,000 Mexicans, was full a day's march ahead, making for Mexico with a speed which betrayed home sickness. Rio Frio was found to be a little stream pouring down from the Snow mountain, of icy coldness and crystal purity. After a slight pause for refreshment, we commenced our assent of the ridge which separates the plains of Puebla and Mexico, the former of which it had hitherto skirted. For several long miles we toiled up the hill, only recompensed for our labor by what we hoped to attain at last. When all were pretty nearly worn out, a sudden turn in the road brought to our view a sight which none can ever forget. The whole vast plain of Mexico was before us. The coldness of the air, which was most sensibly felt at this great height, our fatigue and danger were forgotten, and our eyes were the only sense that thought of enjoyment. Mexico, with its lofty steeples and its chequered domes, its bright reality, and its former fame, its modern splendor and its ancient magnificence, was before us; while around on every side its thousand lakes seemed like silver stars on a velvet mantle.

We encamped that night at the base of the mountain, with the enemy's scouts on every side of us. The next day we reached *Ayotla*, only fifteen miles from Mexico by the National Road, which we had hitherto been following. Here we halted until Generals Quitman, Pillow, and Worth, with their divisions, should come up. We were separated from the city by the marshes which surround *Lake Tezcuco*, and by the lake itself.—The road is a causeway running through the marsh, and is commanded by a steep and lofty hill called *El Pinnol*. This hill completely enfilades and commands the National Road, and had been fortified and repaired with the greatest care by Santa Anna. One side was inaccessible by nature; the rest had been made so by art. Batteries, in all mounting fifty guns of different calibers, had been placed on its sides; and a deep ditch, 24 feet wide and 10 deep, filled with water, had been cut, connecting the two parts already surrounded by marshes. On this side Santa Anna had 25,000 men against our force of little over 9,000, all told.

On the 22d we made a reconnoissance of the work which was pronounced impracticable, as the lives of 5,000 men would be lossed before the ditch could be crossed. We continued our search, and found another road, which went round on the left, but when within five miles of the city were halted by coming suddenly upon five strong batteries on the hill which commanded this road, at a place called *Mexicalcingo*. We soon countermarched and then saw our danger. With one regiment and three companies of cavalry, in all about 400 men, we saw that *El Pinnol* lay directly between us and our camp, distant full 15 miles. Every eye was fixed on the hill with expectation of an approaching column which should drive us back into a Mexican prison, while we stepped off with the speed and endurance of 400 Capt. Barclay's! At about midnight we arrived safely at camp, and Gen. Scott did us the honor of calling it "the boldest reconnoissance of the war." Gen. Worth was encamped about five miles off—that is, in a straight line—across the *Lake Chalco*, at a place of the same name, but about ten miles by the road.—The Mexicans had a foundry in the mountains, at which we were getting some shells made, and on returning from which Lieut. Schuyler Hamilton was badly wounded.

By means of his scouts, Gen. Worth had found a path round the left of Lake Chalco, which led us to the western gate of the city, and which, up to that time, had not been fortified. On the 14th, the other divisions commenced their march, while we brought up the train and the rear. In the morning, the train was sent in advance, while Smith's brigade acted as rear guard. It was composed of the rifles, 1st artillery, and the 3d infantry, with Taylor's battery. As the rear guard, marching slowly along, came up with the train, word came to Gen. Twiggs that a force of about five thousand men were trying to cross the road between them and the train in order to cut it off. We were then passing through a small village which, by a curious coincidence, was called *Buena Vista*. On our left were large fields of half-grown barley, through which was seen advancing in splendid order the enemy's column. It was the most splendid sight I had ever seen. The yellow cloaks, red caps and jackets of the lancers, and the bright blue and white uniforms of the infantry, were most beautifully contrasted with the green of the barley field. Our line of battle was soon formed, and we deployed through the grain to turn their left and cut them off from the mountains. A few shots, however, from the battery soon showed them that they were observed, and countermarching in haste they left their dead on the field. Thus ended our fight of Buena Vista. That night we staid at Chalco. The next day we made a long and toilsome march over a horrible road, through which, with the utmost difficulty, we dragged our wagons by the assistance of both men and mules. The next was nearly the same, except that the road was, if possible, worse than before, as the Mexicans had blocked it up with large stones, rolled down from the neighboring hills. This night we encamped at a most beautiful olive grove, of immense size and accommodating at once both divisions.—In the town, as well as in Chalco, there are still standing the churches of the Indians where the fire-worshippers assembled before Cortez had introduced a new religion. They are large and sombre edifices, and, being near the city, are said to have been formerly resorted to by the ancient kings.

The next day we arrived in sight of the rest of the army, and heard the guns with which Worth was breaching the walls of San Antonia. That night the news of the death of Capt. Thornton, of the second dragoons, reached us. He was a brave officer and a thorough gentleman, but was always unfortunate in his military career.

On the morning of the 19th we left the little village where we had heard this sad news, and took the road to San Juan, about seven miles to the west, and only about ten miles from the city. When we arrived here we heard the sound of Gen. Worth's guns, who was said to have attacked *San Augustine*, a village three miles nearer the capital, where Santa Anna was said to be with 20,000 men.—When we arrived at San Juan the men were told to sling their blankets across their shoulders, put their knapsacks into their wagons, and to put two days' bread and beef in their haversacks. When this order came all knew that the time had come. The officers arranged their effects, put on their old coats, and filled their haversacks and flasks. Soon we were ready for any thing but a thrashing. We here heard the position of the enemy, which was nearly as follows; Santa Anna with 20,000 men, was at *San Augustine*; Valencia, with 10,000, was at a hill called *Contreros*, which commanded another road parallel to the San Augustine road, but which led into it between the city and Santa Anna. Now, by cutting a road across, if we could whip Valencia, we would follow the road up, and thus get in between Santa Anna and Mexico, and whip him too. Gen. Worth (supported by Gen. Quitman) was to keep Santa Anna in check, while Twiggs (backed by Pillow) was to try and astonish Valencia, which you will see he did very effectually. Pillow, with some of the ten regiments was to cut the road.

We left San Juan about 1 o'clock, not particularly desiring a fight so late in the day, but still not shunning it in case we could have a respectable chance. About 2 P. M., as we had crawled to the top of a hill, whither we had been ourselves pulling Magruder's battery and the mountain howitzers, we suddenly espied Valencia fortified on a hill about two hundred yards off, and strongly reinforced by a column which had just come out of the city. We laid down close to avoid drawing their fire, while the battery moved past at a full gallop. Just then General Smith's voice rung out "*Forward the rifles—to support the battery.*" On they went till we got about eight hundred yards from the work, when the enemy opened upon them with his long guns, which were afterwards found to be sixteen and eight inch howitzers. The ground was the worst possible for artillery, covered with rocks large and small, prickly pear and cactus, intersected by ditches filled with water and lined with maguey plant, itself imperviable to cavalry, and with patches of corn which concealed the enemy's skirmishers while it impeded our own passage. The artillery advanced but slowly under a tremendous fire, which greatly injured it before it got in range, and the thickness of the undergrowth caused the skirmishers thrown forward to lose their relative position, as well as the column. About 4 the battery got in position under a most murderous fire of grape, canister, and round shot. Here the superiority of the enemy's pieces rendered our fire nugatory. We could get but three pieces in battery, while they had twenty-seven, all of them three times the caliber of ours. For two hours our troops stood the storm of iron and lead they hailed upon them unmoved. At every discharge they laid flat down to avoid the storm and then sprung up to serve the guns. At the end of that time two of the guns were dismounted and we badly hurt. thirteen of the horses were killed and disabled, and fifteen of the cannoniers killed and wounded. The regiment was then recalled. The lancers had been repelled in three successive charges. The 3d infantry and 1st artillery had also engaged and successfully repelled the enemy's skirmishers without loss of either officers or men. The greatest loss had been at the batteries. Officers looked gloomy for the first day's fight, but the brigade was formed, and Gen. Smith in person took command. All felt revived and followed him with a yell, as, creeping low to avoid the grape, (which was coming very fast,) we made a circuit in rear of the batteries, and passing off to the right we were soon lost to view in the chaparral and cactus.

Passing over the path that we scrambled through, behold us at almost 6 o'clock in the evening, tired, hungry, and sorrowful, emerging from the chaparrel and crossing the road between it and Valencia.—Here we found Cadwalader and his brigade already formed, and discovered Riley's brigade skirmishing in rear of the enemy's works Valencia was ignorant of our approach, and we were as yet safe. In front of us was Valencia, strongly entrenched on a hill side and surrounded by a regular field work, concealed from us by an orchard in our rear. Mendoza, with a column of 6,000, was in the road, but thinking us to be friends. On our right was a large range of hills whose continued crest was parallel to the road, and in which were formed in line of battle 5,000 of the best Mexican cavalry. On our left we were separated from our own forces by an almost impassable wilderness and it was now twilight. Even Smith looked round for help. Suddenly a thousand *vivas* came across the hill side like the yells of prairie wolves in the dead of night, and the squadrons on our right formed for charging. Smith is himself again! "Face to the rear!" "Wait till you see their red caps, and then give it to them!" Furiously they came on a few yards, then changed their minds, and, disgusted at our cool reception, retired to their couches.

On the edge of the road, between us and Valencia, a Mexican hamlet spread out, with its mud huts, large orchards, deep cut roads, and a strong church; and through the centre of this hamlet ran a path parallel to the main road, but concealed from it; it is nearly a mile long.—In this road Smith's and Riley's brigade spent the night. Shields, who came up in the night, lay in the orchard, while Cadwalader was nearest the enemy's works. As we were within range of the batteries, which could enfilade the road in which we lay, we built a stone breastwork at either end to conceal ourselves from their view and grape. There we were, completely surrounded by the enemy, cut off from our communications, ignorant of the ground, without artillery, weary, dispirited, and dejected. We were a disheartened set. With Santa Anna and Salas's promise of "no quarter," a force of four to one against us, and one half defeated already, no succor from Puebla, and no news from Gen. Scott, all seemed dark. Suddenly the words came whispered along, "*we storm at midnight!*"—Now we are ourselves again! But what a horrible night! There we lay, too tired to eat, too wet to sleep, in the middle of that muddy road, officers and men side by side, with a heavy rain pouring down upon us, the officers without blankets or overcoats, (they had lost them in coming across,) and the men worn out with fatigue. About midnight the rain was so heavy that the streams in the road flooded us, and there we stood crowded together, drenched and benumbed, waiting till daylight.

At half past three the welcome word "*fall in*" was passed down and we commenced our march. The enemy's works were on a hill side, behind which rose other and slightly higher hills, separated by deep ravines and gullies, and intersected by streams. The whole face of the country was of stiff clay, which rendered it almost impossible to advance.—We formed our line about a quarter of a mile from the enemy's works, Riley's brigade on our right. At about four we started, winding through a thick orchard which effectually concealed us, even had it not been dark, debauching into a deep ravine which ran within about five hundred yards of the work, and which carried us directly in rear and out of sight of their batteries. At dawn of day we reached our place after incredible exertions, and got ready for our charge. The men threw off their wet blankets and looked to their pieces, while the officers got ready for a rush, and the first smile that lit up our faces for twelve hours boded but little good for the Mexicans. On the right and opposite the right of their works, was Riley's brigade of the 2d and 1st infantry. In rear of our left was Cadwalader's brigade, as a support, with Shield's brigade in rear as a reserve—the whole division under command of Gen. Smith, in the absence of Gen. Twiggs. They had a smooth place to rush down on the enemy's work, with the brow of the hill to keep under until the word was given.

At last, just at daylight, Gen. Smith sloyly walked up and asked if all was ready. A look answered him. "MEN FORWARD." And we DID "forward."—Springing up at once, RILEY'S brigade opened, when the crack of a hundred rifles started the Mexicans from their astonishment, and they opened their fire.—Useless fire, for we were so close that they overshot us, and before they could turn their pieces on us, we were on them. Then such cheers arose as you never heard. The men rushed forward like demons, yelling and firing the while.—The carriage was frightful, and though they fired sharply, it was of no use.—The earthern parapet was cleared in an instant, and the blows of the stocks could be plainly heard mingled with the yells and groans around. Just before the charge was made, a large body of lancers came winding up the road, looking most splendidly in their brilliant uniforms. They never got to work, but turned and fled.—In an instant all was one mass of confusion, each trying to be foremost in the flight. The road was literally blocked up, and while many perished by their own guns, it was almost impossible to fire on the mass, from the danger of killing our own men. Some fled up the ravine on the left, or on the right, and many of these were slain by turning their own guns on them. Toward the city the Rifles and 2d Infantry led off the pursuit. Seeing that a large crowd of the fugitives were jammed up in a pass in the road, some of our men ran through the cornfield, and by thus heading them off and firing down upon them, about 30 men took over 500 prisoners, nearly a hundred of them officers.

After disarming the prisoners, as the pursuit had ceased, we went back to the fort, where we found our troops in full possession, and the rout complete.

We found that the enemy's position was much stronger than we had supposed, and their artillery much larger and more abundant. Our own loss was small, which may be accounted for by their perfect surprise at our charge, as to them we appeared as if rising out of the earth, so unperceived was our approach. Our loss was one officer killed Capt. Hanson of the 7th Infantry, and Lieut. Van Buren of the Rifles shot through the leg—and about 60 men killed and wounded. Their force consisted of 8000 men under Valencia, with a reserve, which had not yet arrived, under Santa Anna. Their loss as since ascertained was as follows:—killed and buried since the fight, 750—wounded 1000, and 1500 prisoners, exclusive of officers, including 4 Generals, Salas, Mendoza, Garcia and Gaudaloupe, in addition to dozens of Colonels, Majors, Captains, &c. We captured in all on the hill 22 pieces of cannon, including five 8 inch howitzers, two long 18, three long 16, and several of 12 and 8 inches, and also the two identical 6 pounders captured by the Mexicans at Buena Vista, taken from Capt. Washington's battery of the 4th artillery. The first officer who saw them happened to be the officer of the 4th selected by General Scott to command the new battery of that regiment, Capt Drum. In addition were taken immense quantities of ammunition and muskets, in fact the way was strewed with muskets, escopets, lances and flags for miles. Large quantities of horses and mules were also captured, though large numbers were killed.

Thus ended the glorious battle of Contreras, in which 2000 men, under Gen. P. F. Smith, completely routed and destroyed an army of 8000 men under Gen. Valencia, with Santa Anna and a force of 20,000 men within five miles. Their army was so completely routed that not 1500 men rejoined Santa Anna and participated in the second battle. Most people would have thought that a pretty good day's work. Not so. We had only saved ourselves, not conquured Mexico, and men's work was before us yet.

At 8 A. M. we formed again, and Gen. Twiggs having taken command, we started on the road to Mexico. We had hardly marched a mile before we were sharply fired upon from both sides of the road, and our right was deployed to drive the enemy in. We soon found that we had caught up with the retreating party, from the very brisk firing in front, and we drove them through the little town of San Angel, where they had been halting in force. About half a mile from this town we entered the suburbs of another called San Katherina, when a large party in the church yard fired on the head of the column, and the balls came right among us. Our men kept rushing on their rear and cutting them down, until a discharge of grape shot from a large piece in front drove them back to the column. In this short space of time five men were killed, ten taken prisoners, and a small color captured, which was carried the rest of the day.

Meanwhile, Gen. Worth had made a demonstration on San Antonia, where the enemy was fortified in a strong hacienda; but they retired on his approach to Churubusco, where the works were deemed impregnable. They consisted of a fortified hacienda, which was surrounded by a high and thick wall on all sides. Inside the wall was a stone building, the roof of which was flat and higher than the walls. Above all this was a stone church, still higher than the rest and having a large steeple. The wall was pierced with loop holes, and so arranged that there were two tiers of men firing at the same time. They thus had four different ranges of men firing at once, and four ranks were formed on each range and placed at such a height that they could not only overlook all the surrounding country, but at the same time they had a plunging fire upon us. Outside the hacienda, and completely commanding the avenues of approach, was a field work catching a round two sides of the work and protected by a deep, wet ditch, and armed with seven large pieces. This hacienda is at the commencement of the causeway leading to the western gate of the city, and had to be passed before getting on the road. About 300 yards in the rear of this work, another field work had been built where a cross road meets the causeway, at a point where it crosses a river, thus forming a bridge head, or *tete de pont*. This was also very strong and armed with three very large pieces of cannon. The works were surrounded on every side by large corn fields, which were filled with the enemy's skirmishers, so that it was difficult to make a reconnoisance. It was therefore decided to make the attack immediately, as they were full of men and extended for nearly a mile on the road to the city, completely covering the causeway. The attack commenced about 1 P. M. Gen. Twigg's division attacked on the side towards which they approached the fort, i. e. opposite the city. Gen. Worth's attacked the bridge head which he took in about an hour and a half; while Generals Pillow and Quitman were on the extreme left, between the causeway and Twigg's division. The Rifles were on the left and in the rear of the work, entrusted by Gen. Scott with the task of charging the work in case Gen. Pierce gave way.—The firing was most tremendous—in fact one continued roll while the combat lasted. The enemy from their elevated position, could readily see our men, who were unable to get a clear view from their position. Three of the pieces were manned by "*The Deserters*," a body of about 100, who had deserted from the ranks of our army during the war. They were enrolled in two companies, commanded by a deserter, and were better uniformed and disciplined than the rest of the army. These men fought most desperately, and are said not only to have shot down several of our officers whom they knew, but to have pulled down the white flag of surrender, no less than three times.

The battle raged most furiously for about three hours, when both sides having lost a great many, the enemy began to give way. As soon as they commenced retreating, Kearney's squadron passed through the *tete de pont*, and charging through the retreating column, pursued them to the very gate of the city. As they got within about 500 yards of the gate, they were opened upon with grape and canister, and several officers wounded. Amongst the number was Captain Kearney, 1st Dragoons, who lost his left arm above the elbow. Lieut. Burgham, of New York, received a severe flesh wound in his left arm. Capt. McReynolds, ditto. Our loss in this second battle was large. We lost in killed seven officers, Capts. Capron, Blake, 1st artillery; Lieuts. Irons, Johnson, Hoffman, Capt. Anderson, Lieut. Easely, 2d infantry. Capt. Hanson, 7th infantry. Lieut. Irons died on the 28th. Col. Butler of South Carolina, and about 30 officers wounded—exclusive of the volunteers.

The official returns give our loss in killed and wounded at 1150 besides officers. The Mexican loss is 500 killed in the 2nd battle, 1000 wounded, and 1100 prisoners, exclusive of officers. Three more Generals were taken, among them General Rincon, and Anaya, the provisional President; also, ten pieces of cannon, and an immense amount of ammunition and stores. Santa Anna, in his report, states his loss in killed, wounded and missing, at 12,000. He has only 18,000 left out of 30,000, which he gives as his force on the 20th, in both actions.

Thus ended the Battle of Churubusco one of most furious and deadly for its length of any of the war. For reasons which he deemed conclusive, Gen. Scott did not enter the city that night, but encamped on the battle field, about four miles from the western gate of the city. The next day a flag of truce came out, and propositions were made which resulted in an armistice.

Meanwhile the army is encamped in the villages around the city, recruiting from their fatigues, and nursing the sick and wounded. There are but few sick, and the wounded are getting along comfortably in their hospitals.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT RICHMOND.

We regret to learn, by a Telegraphic despatch last evening from Richmond, that a destructive fire occurred in that city yesterday morning. Gallego's valuable flour mills were totally destroyed; also, the Shockoe tobacco warehouse, Haxall and Brothers' office, the stores of John Robinson, Alfred Harris, Butterwood's tinnery, W. Williams's auction establishment, Messrs. Ford & Woodson's and Shepherd's commission houses, besides a number of small buildings.

Since the foregoing was put in type, a friend has sent us the annexed letter, dated at Richmond at 7 o'clock yesterday morning:

"Ere this reaches you half the business part of Richmond will be in ashes. About half past five the Gallego mills were discovered to be on fire, and by the time the engines arrived the whole of those [illegible] were next communicated to Morris's Warehouse, now a part of Shockoe Warehouse, and thence to the buildings on Cary street, south side, extending down to Williams & Haxall's opposite the Columbian. When I left the scene all the houses with the exception of Williams & Haxall's, at the corner, were on fire, all being shingled. The fire still continues to rage, and seems to baffle the efforts of our vigilant and active firemen, who have heretofore been able to save where all seemed lost. God only knows where it will be arrested. Yours in haste.

P. S. The whole square on fire—Shields & Somerville, Beasley & Co., Bow & Dean, Haxall & Williams, Shockoe Warehouse—and the Columbian in danger.—Nat. Int.

THE LATE HIGH WATERS.

The high waters have done much damage in this region. Large quantities of corn and hay have been destroyed on the low grounds of the Potomac. Immense quantities of fencing have been swept away. In Cumberland, the pavements and cellars have suffered much injury.—The water in Wills Creek was not as high as it had been before, but the torrents that poured from the hill sides into the streets have never been equalled.—The Somerset coach was washed away about four miles from Cumberland; and the two horses drowned. The passengers, two females and one man, escaped with difficulty One of the females was saved by the driver.

We have heard of no loss of life in consequence of the high waters.—Cumberland Civilian.

A SMALL BUSINESS.—A New York paper says that while Gen. Tom Thumb was exhibiting at Hartford, last week, he offered $500 reward for a child as short as himself who could walk. Mrs. Foley, a woman of that city, thereupon presented her little daughter one year old, and one inch less than the General; yet she could walk alone. The reward was therefore fairly won; but the man of small dimensions creeped out of a small hole, and said he offered the amount for a child of such a description, and refused to pay it unless the mother would give him the infant. This of course she would not do.

STRANGE FACTS.—In a Boston paper, we find an account of the doings of the meeting of naturalists there, which says: "It has been long known that two rays of light may be so thrown on each other as to produce darkness. Professor Henry showed that two rays of heat might be so combined as to produce cold."

FORGING A WILL.—Three men, named Snider, Sharp and Devinet were recently tried in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, on the charge of forging a will. They were found guilty, and the court sentenced each to four years' confinement in the penitentiary.

SOMERSET HERALD.

V. B. PALMER, Esq. of Philadelphia at his Real Estate and Coal Office, is our authorized Agent for obtaining Advertisements and Subscription for the "HERALD" and is clothed with full power to receipt for any monies paid to him on these objects. His agency includes the following cities, viz:—Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Boston.

E. W. CARR, Sun Buildings, North East corner of Third and Dock Streets, opposite Merchants' Exchange, or 440 North Fourth street, Philadelphia, is authorized to receive Advertisements and Subscriptions for the "HERALD," and is clothed with full power to receipt for all monies paid him on these objects.

The Election.

We give the corrected returns as far as we have received them, which are as follows:

	Irvin.	*Shunk.*
Montgomery,		1,487
Schuylkill,		1,018
Berks,		4,731
Chester,	700	
Lancaster,	3,850	
Delaware,	345	
Dauphin,	918	
Franklin,	439	
Lebanon,	600	
Westmoreland,		2,188
Beaver,	175	
Perry,		1,098
Fayette,		698
Armstrong,		611
Allegheny,	1300	
Cumberland,		378
Washington,		175
York,		920
Centre,		750
Northumberland,		704
Lycoming,		200
Sullivan,		450
Union,	800	
Philada. City and Co.,		2,373
Lehigh,		385
Columbia,		1,526
Mercer,		50
Carbon,		307
Juniata,		70
Mifflin.		450
Greene,		950
Somerset,	1,249	
Erie,	800	
Crawford,		579
Butler,		114
Venango,		430
Clarion,		934
Indiana,	534	
Bedford,		252
Luzerne,		200
Adams,	460	
Bucks,		385
Clinton,		200
Bradford,		400
Tioga,		450
Northampton,		526
Cambria,		165
	12,370	25,865

FROM MEXICO.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM GEN. SCOTT'S ARMY.

At length we have some intelligence from Gen. Scott's army at Mexico. The details are few, but they are full of sorrow and will shroud many a domestic circle through the land in mourning; for they tell of many more brave and beloved victims to the demon of War. We have not to bear the mortification of defeat—we have the consolation that our arms are victorious—but all else is sad indeed. We have the names of only some fifty of the gallant spirits who have fallen—the chief victims—those of the great mass are yet to come. *Three thousand* is our lowest stated loss in the field since Gen. Scott marched from Puebla!—Nat. Int.

FROM THE N. O. DELTA OF OCT. 14.

We have full details of the killed, wounded, and missing; copies of the general orders issued by the commander-in-chief from the time of the capture of the city up to the latest date; the manifesto of Gen. Bravo, addressed to the Minister of War and Marine, descriptive of the operations of the Mexican forces at and about Chapultepec on the 13th of September; resignation of the Presidency by General Santa Anna, &c.; all of which we will endeavor to lay before our reader tomorrow.

Our loss has been severe. The previous rumors of Gen's Pillow, Worth and Smith being killed, we are gratified to learn, were without foundation. Among the wounded we regret to see the name of Mr. Kendall, of the Picayune. We trust, however, his wound is but a slight one.

The American prisoners, who were sent from the city of Mexico to Toluca on the approach of Gen. Scott to the capital, have been sent back to the city of Mexico, still as prisoners of war, under parole. It is said they were sent by the Governor of Mexico on his own responsibility. The names of the officers thus liberated on parole are, Capt's Clay, Heady, and Smith, Lieut's Churchill, Davidson, and Barbour, and sixteen privates.

The city of Mexico was quiet at the latest dates, though daily reports of the rising of the populace, and the assassination of our men were rife. Little fear, however, was entertained by our army of any such attempt; for, as our correspondent remarks, an enemy who could not stand against us in the field will not be likely to attack, much less to attempt to overpower us, with the city and its strong holds in our possession.

The Mexican Congress were to meet on the 5th of this month at Queretaro.—The seven northern States, which some time since formed a coalition to oppose negotiations for peace, have held a meeting by delegates, and denounced Santa Anna as a traitor and an outlaw; and at the same time have passed a resolution pledging each State to furnish three thousand men, armed and equipped, for the further prosecution of the war, and appointed Gen's Paredes and Bustamente to command the troops thus to be raised.

The whereabouts of Santa Anna was not known at the capital on the 28th September—rumor placed him in the vicinity of Puebla.

Col's Dickinson, Baxter, and M'Intosh have died of their wounds; Gen's Pillow and Shields are recovering slowly. Our correspondent makes out our total loss to be—in killed, wounded, and missing—sixteen hundred and twenty-one.

The American Star of the 20th Sept., in speaking of the execution of the deserters, says that sixteen of them were hung at San Angel on the 9th; and, immediately after, some ten or twelve were whipped and branded on the cheek with the letter D. Riley, the chief of the crowd, came in for a share of the whipping and branding. The next morning four others were executed at Miscoac; and on the 13th, thirty more were hung upon one gallows at the same place. It appears that Riley, according to our military laws, could not be hung, he having deserted before the commencement of hostilities.

Rumors were rife in Vera Cruz of Santa Anna being in Puebla at the head of some 300 men. Speaking on this subject, the American Star of Sept. 23, published in the city of Mexico, says that Gen. Rea with a guerrilla force had entered Puebla a few days previous, and the force under Col. Childs being so small, he withdrew them to the heights commanding the place, where he was quite secure, and from whence he could bombard the city at will.

The summary of the Picayune is substantially the same as that of the Delta, except that the former gives a more comprehensive statement of the extent of our loss, as follows:

"The news is glorious, ever-glorious, for the American arms. At the same time our losses are severe, and the details of the killed and wounded heart-sickening. Thank God, none of our Generals are killed, but Maj. Gen. Pillow and Brigadier Gen. Shields were both wounded severely, but were doing well at last accounts. Col's McIntosh and C. Ransom, Lieut. Col. Martin Scott, Lieut. Col. Graham, of Infantry, Lieut. Col. Baxter of the New York regiment, and Lieut. Col. Dickinson, of the South Carolina regiment are dead. For the rest of the deplorable lost, we refer to Kendall's letters.

"In the battle of King's Mill, seven hundred. Of the 8th, Gen. Worth's division lost about six hundred men in killed and wounded, in the battle. Of the 12th, the storming of Chepultepec and the attack on the citadel, Quitman's division lost 300 men, Twigg's 268, Pillow's 142, and Worth's 138—making the loss 848 in all. Worth had scarcely 1000 men in this action.

"Our entire loss since leaving Puebla, in killed, wounded, and missing, Kendall sets down at full 3000. Another authority makes it 4000, and yet Gen. Scott entered the valley of Mexico with an army of only a little exceeding ten thousand men. What wonders have these 10,000 men achieved!

"The Mexican accounts representing that we were at any time seriously repulsed, are not true. The Mexican loss is not definitely ascertained, but was enormous.

"Gen. Bravo was not killed, but taken prisoner. We do not see that Santa Anna was wounded. It is true that he has resigned the Presidency."

From the Harrisburgh Intelligencer.

THE LATE RAINS.

Alarming Freshet.--Great Destruction of Property.

The heavy rains of last week, added to the swollen state of the streams produced by the recent rains, caused a flood which has been very destructive all along the line of our public improvements. Pennsylvania has suffered severely. The Canal at Duncan's Island, above this place, is entirely swept away, as much so as after the flood of 1846.

The Juniata Canal has been so seriously damaged, that it will be impossible to repair it during the present season—while the W. Branch division it is thought, cannot be rendered navigable for two or three weeks. Two or three acqueducts have been carried away, and several large breaches made in the banks of the canal. One of the hotels at Clark's Ferry floated down the river on Saturday.

The North Branch, we learn, has sustained no injury.

The Pennsylvania Canal, between Harrisburg and Columbia, is also somewhat injured, and the Tidewater Canal is in a like condition. A colored boy was drowned in this place on Sunday. The farmers along the banks of the river have suffered severely—many of them having had their entire crop of corn swept away. The lumber merchants have not escaped; and at Columbia lumber to the amount of $7,000 has been lost. We learn, however, that the authorities will make the most vigorous efforts to repair the Canal breaches as rapidly as possible.

The Baltimore papers are filled with accounts of the disasters of the flood. An immense amount of property has been destroyed, and a number of valuable lives lost. The damage to the rail road between Baltimore and Washington has been very great.

Further & More Disastrous News.

The Juniata.—The West Branch.—Williamsport Inundated.—Immense Destruction of Property.

Extract of a letter, dated

HUNTINGDON, Oct. 8, 1847.

DEAR SIR:—The rains of this week have caused the greatest flood in the Juniata which has occurred since the memorable pumpkin flood of 1798. Last night the rain came down in torrents, which continued up to about 12 o'clock this day. This morning the valley opposite this town, up to the base of the hill, was one vast waste of waters. The destruction to public and private property has been immense. I am as yet unable to ascertain the extent of the damage, but sufficient to say, that all here concur in the opinion that the damage to the Canal above this is as great, if not greater, than that occasioned by the freshet of 1838. The Lock at Huntingdon dam has been carried away, as also a portion of the dam. The Packet Boat Monongahela arrived here about 10 o'clock last night, and Capt. Karns very prudently, on account of the rapid rising of the waters, tied up at this wharf. It is the general belief that boating for this season is over, at least between this and Hollidaysburg. I have heard nothing from below, as the turnpike to-day has been impassable. A number of turnpike bridges in this neighborhood have been swept away. Several boats were carried over the dam above this place, together with an immense quantity of flood-wood, saw-mills, lumber, chicken-coops, pigpens, houses, &c. &c. &c. were carried past this place on the bosom of the mighty torrent, which has during the whole of this day, been sweeping apast us.

The rain had ceased, but at the present writing, (7 P. M.) has again commenced. I am unable to give you any further particulars at this time.

It will be impossible for stages to travel between this and Hollidaysburg for some time. Yours &c.

Additional accounts from the Juniata and West Branch represent the damages sustained by the late freshet to be infinitely greater than was first believed. The loss of property has been immense; and it is not likely that the canals can be placed in navigable order again before next season. On the Juniata, there has been a terrible destruction of property. The rise in the river was greater than was ever known before. The Huntingdon locks and part of the dam have been swept away, and upon the whole, the damage is as great, if not greater, than that sustained by the memorable flood of 1838. A correspondent at Huntingdon writes: "Houses have been washed from their foundations—boats from the moorings—and the people of the valley have fled for refuge to the mountains."

We have letters from Williamsport, which give a fearful picture of the disasters caused by the almost unprecedented rise in the West Branch. On Friday, the river commenced rising with alarming rapidity; and late on Friday evening the citizens of Williamsport were alarmed with the ringing of bells and loud cries of 'turn out,' 'turn out,' 'the flood,' 'the flood,' &c. &c. Men, women, and children, rushed from their dwellings, and alarm, trepidation, and excitement seemed to be the order of the night. Every effort was made to guard against an inundation; but at about 4 o'clock on Saturday morning, the river broke over the embankment at the Foundry, and came through the town with a rush, filling the houses on the low grounds to the second floor. A correspondent writes us that he found no difficulty in making his way in a boat from the Eagle Hotel, which is on the main street, to the packet boat landing. Pine Creek acqueduct is reported to have been swept away; and on the creek above it the destruction of property has been immense. On Friday afternoon, at one time, one mile of saw logs, as thick as they could run, passed by Williamsport. The flood in the West Branch is said to be 2½ feet higher than that of 1810. We have no direct or reliable intelligence from the North Branch.—Phil. Bulletin.

THE FRESHET.—*The Susquehanna.*—Accounts have been received from the whole line of the Tide Water Canal, that it has received no injury by the late freshet. A report was published that the Port Deposite bridge had been carried away. This is a mistake. Some staging that had been erected under the bridge to make some repairs, was carried off, but the bridge itself was not injured. The telegraph wires over it were swept away.—Preparations are making to have them replaced, as well as for putting up some poles that have been washed down on the tow-path of the canal. The tide was very high at Havre de Grace on Saturday and Sunday, overflowing most of the wharves; but there was no damage of any consequence done to either the wharves or the property on them.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Lock Haven Inundated.—Great Destruction of Property.

Letters from Lock Haven dated the 10th inst. state that the destruction of property by the flood of last week was immense. The West Branch was swelled to a greater height than has been known since 1810, the river being eight feet higher than it was at the time of the memorable Pumpkin flood. Lock Haven was completely inundated, the water being ten feet deep in Main street. The citizens were obliged to take their horses, cattle, &c. into their dwelling houses to save them. The destruction of property in the town is very great. The steam Saw Mill of Mr. G. E. Kinzer was completely overflowed, and the machinery somewhat damaged. The destruction of property all along the river about Lock Haven was immense, Houses, Stables, Saw Mills, Grist Mills, Fences, &c. were swept off, and many farmers lost all their grain, cattle, &c.

Mr. Castor, of Boston, has discovered a new mode of generating gas from common rosin, which possesses the important advantage of great economy, and emits a light of remarkable brilliancy.

The Iowa Sentinel says that a Colony of Hollanders, amounting to about 1,000, have purchased two entire townships in Marion county. They bring their own mechanics and artisans with them, and have selected the site for a town. About 3,000 more are expected to join them by next spring.

Cumberland Markct.

Flour,	per barrel,	$5 00 a 0 00	
Wheat,	per bushel,	0 00 a	95
Rye,	"	50 a 0	60
Corn,	"	50 a 0	60
Oats,	"	33 a 0	37
Potatoes	"	25 a 0	37
Apples,	"	0 00 a 0	00
" dried	"	50	75
Peaches dried	"	1 50 a 1	75
Butter,	per pound,	00 a 0	00
Beef,	"	4 a 0	5
Veal,	"	5 a 0	9
Chickens,	per dozen,	1 25 a 1	50
Stone Coal,	per bushel,	7	0 9

Pittsburgh Market.

Flour,	$4 81 a	5 00
Wheat	85 a	90
Rye	40 a	45
Corn	00 a	45
Oats	00 a	25
Barley,	00 a	40
Bacon, hams, per lb	9 a	10
Pork	00 a	0
Lard,	0 a	8
Tallow, rendered	0 a	08
" rough	0 a	00
Butter, in kegs,	09 a	10
" roll,	0 a	10
Cheese Western Reserve	6 a	7
" Goshen,	00 a	10
Apples green, per barrel,	0 50 a 1	25
" dried per bushel,	50 a	00
Peaches,	1 25 a 1	50
Wool	00 a	26
Eggs, "	15 a 0	16
Potatoes, Mercer	00 a	00
" Neshannocks	00 a	50
Seeds, Clover	3 62 a 3	75

Bank Note List.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PENNSYLVANIA.		OHIO.	
Bank of Pittsburg	par	State Bk & branches	1
Exchange bank	par	Mount Pleasant	"
Mer. & Man. bank	par	Steubenville	"
Bks. of Philadelphia	par	St. Clairsville	"
Girard bank	par	Marietta	"
Bk. of Germantown	par	New Lisbon	"
" Chester county	par	Cincinnati Banks	"
" Delaware Co	par	Columbus do	"
" Montgomery Co	par	Circleville	"
" Northumberland	par	Zanesville	"
Columbia Bridge co	par	Putnam	"
Doylestown bank	par	Wooster	"
Far. Bk Reading	par	Massillon	"
Far bk Bucks Co	par	Sandusky	"
Far bk Lancaster	par	Geauga	"
Lancaster Co bank	par	Norwalk	"
Lancaster bank	par	Cleveland	"
United States bank	2S	Xenia	"
Brownsville "	¼	Dayton	"
Washington "	¼	Western Reserve	"
Gettysburgh "	½	Frnklin Bk Columbus	"
Chambersburg	½	Chillicothe	"
Susquehanna Co bk	2	Lake Erie	"
Lehigh county bank	50	Sciota	"
Lewistown	½	Lancaster	08
Middletown	½	Hamilton	10
Carlisle	½	Granville	50
Erie bank	½	Farmers Bk Canton	40
Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, Waynesburg	"	Urbana	60
Harri-burg	"	MARYLAND.	
Honesdale	"	Baltimore banks	par
Lebanon	"	B. & O. R. R. Scrip	10
Pottsville	"	Cumb. Bk Allegany	¾
Wyoming	"	Far. bk of Maryland	"
York Bank	"	Far.& M.bk Frederick	"
West Branch bank	"	Frederick co bank	"
Relief Notes	"	Hagerstown bank	"
Merchants & Man bk	"	Mineral bank	"
Pitts. relief notes	par	Patapsco bank	"
City & County Scrip	¾	Washington bank	"
		Bank of Westminster	"

100 Men and Horses!

BANIGAN & KELLEY'S

GREAT

ZOOLOGICAL EXHIBITION,

FROM THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

Will be exhibited at SOMERSET Tuesday, October 26th, Donegal Wednesday, October 27th, for one day only. Doors open from 1 to 4 o'clock, P. M. Admission only **25 CENTS**—children under 10 years of age, 15 cents.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned as legatees, creditors or otherwise, that the following accounts have been filed and passed register in the Register's office, for the county of Somerset, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' court for confirmation and allowance on *Monday, the 22d day of November next*, at an adjourned Orphans' Court, viz:

The account of Jacob Koontz, administrator of Jacob Forney, dec'd.

The account of Peter Levy, executor of Margaret Riffle, dec'd.

The account of John A. Wilt, administrator of Adam Wilt, dec'd.

The account of Otho S. Mitchell, acting executor of Lewis Mitchell, dec'd.

The account of John Huffman and William Rushebarger, administrators of Jacob Huffman, dec'd.

The account of Daniel Stahl, administrator of Christina Fox, dec'd

The account of Frederick Hoover, Guardian of William, Samuel, Jacob and David Hoover.

The account of Edward Dorsey, Administrator of Samuel Coughenhour, deceased.

The account of Jacob Peterson, administrator of Ruel Peterson, dec'd.

The account of Samuel Gaumer, administrator of Samuel Witt, dec'd.

WM. H. PICKING,
October 15, 1847. Register.

Somerset County, ss.

AT adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset, L. S. in and for the county of Somerset, on the 6th day of September, 1847, present the Honorable Jeremiah S. Black President, and George Chorpenning associate Judge of the same court.

On motion of Mr. Cox the court confirm the Inquisition and grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Peter Shirer, dec'd, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' Court to be held at Somerset on Monday the 22d day of November, A. D. 1847, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the appraised price.

Extracts from the Records of said court, certified this 6th day of September, A. D. 1847.

WM. H. PICKING,
Sept. 21, 1847. clerk.

Orphans' Court Sale OF REAL ESTATE,

in Shade township, Somerset Co. Pa.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, there will be exposed to sale by way of Public Vendue or Outcry, on the premises, on Saturday the 30th day of OCT. next, the following Real Estate, late the property of Jacob Moses deceased, viz:—

No. 1. A CERTAIN TRACT OF land, situate in Shade township, Somerset county, adjoining lands of Joseph Ling, Frederick Coleman, John Stump and others, containing 300 acres, more or less, 100 acres cleared, with a hewn log house and barn thereon erected.

No. 2. Also another tract—adjoining the first described tract in same township, containing 25 acres with no improvements thereon.

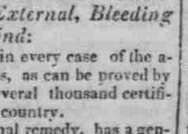
TERMS—For tract No. 1, containing 300 acres—one fourth of the purchase money in hand, and the balance in annual instalments of one hundred and twenty five dollars without interest, to be secured by judgment bonds.

For No. 2, containing 25 acres—cash.

Attendance will be given by Jacob Moses acting administrator of the said dec'd.

By the court, W. H. PICKING,
Sept 21, 1847. clerk.

Cheap Watches and Jewelry.



FULL Jewelled Gold Levers for $40, warranted.—Jacob Ladomus, No. 246 Market street, has constantly on hand a large assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, at the following low prices—

Full Jewelled Gold Levers,	$40 00
" Siver "	20 00
Gold Lepines, full Jewelled	30 00
Silver Lepines,	13 00
Silver Quartiers,	$9 00 a 10 00

With a large assortment of Fine Jewellery, such as ear rings, finger rings, breast pins, bracelets, gold and silver pencils, gold chains, &c. Has also on hand a complete assortment of Lunette, patent and plain Watch glasses, Main Springs, Verges, Dials and Hands of every description; and in fact, a complete assortment of Watchmakers' tools and Watch Materials, to which he would call the attention of the country trade in general.

☞ Those wishing anything in the above line, would find it to their advantage to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

JACOB LADOMUS,
No. 246 Market street, below 8th,
Sept14-'47-6m Philadelphia.

EMANATING FROM A REGULAR PHYSICIAN.

DR. INGOLDSBY'S Piles Specific.

AN INTERNAL REMEDY:

A CERTAIN AND RADICAL CURE: Whether Internal, External, Bleeding or Blind:

Has made radical cures in every case of the above mentioned complaints, as can be proved by personal reference, and several thousand certificates from all parts of the country.

The specific is an internal remedy, has a gentle action on the bowels, is pleasant to take, and perfectly harmless in the most delicate cases, male or female. Females before and after confinement are often troubled with constipation of the bowels, or costiveness, as well as the piles. In all such cases the Specific can be taken with perfect safety, and is a certain remedy.

PURGATIVES NOT NECESSARY.

So severe in their effects, and so liable to injure when used (*being in most cases the cause of piles when taken during fever and ague and many other diseases,*) are thus done away, with, as COSTIVENESS is easily removed by using this medicine, and the bowels restored to a vigorous and healthy action without leaving any perceptible effect on the system.

PILES OF SEVEN YEAR'S STANDING CURED.

DEAR DOCTOR:—I have been a perfect victim to the complaint called Piles, contracted in the West Indies in 1838, and during a term of seven years have suffered beyond anything that could be conceived of—loss of appetite, food tasteless, want of rest, burning pain, weakness in the kidneys, and a total want of strength. So decidedly opposed to anything bearing a resemblance to quackery, that I have abstained from any inward or outward application. From the recommendation of our mutual friend Potter, No. 4 Hanover st., I was induced to give your medicine a full trial, and to those who may be similarly afflicted I give you leave to show this, with my name attached, having been, I firmly believe, entirely cured of one of the most confirmed cases of Piles that any poor creature was troubled with. Make whatever use you think proper of this testimonial of your invaluable medicine, designated by you as Dr. Ingoldsby's Piles Specific, and accept of my best assurances for your future success.

With regard your obedient servant,
W. H. JONES, Auctioneer, 22 Pine st.

Reference can be given to some of our most eminent Physicians.

Price 50 cents per Box.

Sold by the following duly appointed agents for Somerset county, Pa.

J. J. & H. F. Schell, Somerset.
Snyder & Zimmerman, Stoystown,
Edmund Kiernan, Jenner ✕ Roads
Phillippi & Kiernan, Roxbury.
Charles Krissinger Berlin
P & W Meyer Meyers Mill
Miller & Dively Salisbury
" Grantsville Md
S C H McChesney Smithfield
Samuel Elder Petersburgh
Peter Levy, Davidsville,
Elias Stahl Mount Pela. [1y.]

BLANK DEEDS.

A Lot of Blank Deeds just printed, on fine white paper, and now for sale at this office.

Orphans' Court Sale of REAL ESTATE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' court of Somerset county, there will be exposed to sale by way of public vendue or outcry, in the borough of Stoystown, on Wednesday the 3d day of November next, (1847,) the following real estate late the property of John Graham, dec'd, viz: No. 1

One Lot of Ground,

situate north of main street, in the borough of Stoystown, adjoining a lot of George Graham's heirs on the east, and a lot of John German's heirs on the west, on which are erected a brick dwelling house, back building and a log dwelling formerly occupied as a store house

No. 2. Also, one out lot on which is erected a hewed log stable.

No. 3. Also one lot on the north side of main street in said borough, bounded on the east by road leading to Johnstown, adjoining lot of James Waugh on the west, on which are erected

A Brick Dwelling House

and kitchen, with a frame store house, ware house, and stabling, also a sadler shop on the premises.

TERMS—One third to remain a lien on the premises, during the lifetime of the widow, the interest thereof to be paid her semi-annually. The balance one third in hand and the remainder in two equal annual payments, to be secured by judgment bonds.

Attendance will be given by Samuel Kimmel, Trustee, appointed for the sale thereof.

By the court,
W. H. PICKING,
Sept 28, 1847. Clerk.

50,000 Victims every year

FALL A PREY TO CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA AND RAISING BLOOD, HECTIC FEVER AND NIGHT SWEATS.

Mrs. Adams, 126th street, Harlem, suffered a year with a cough, pain in the chest, night sweats, and all the aggravated symptons of Consumption; nothing relieved her till she tried Sherman's Balsam—half a bottle cured her.

ULCERATED LUNGS AND LIVER.

Mr. E. T. Lawrence, Jackson street, Brooklyn, after years of suffering, and treated by various physicians, was pronounced incurable from ulcerated lungs and liver.

DYING,

as was supposed, he tried the Balsam; its effects were most miraculous; two bottles cured him.

PLEURISY AND CONSUMPTION.

Mrs. Baggas, residing at 88 Sheriff street, 70 years old, has been subject to attacks of pleurisy and consumptive coughs for years. The Balsam has saved her from very great suffering.

ASTHMA AND CONSUMPTION.

L. J. Beals, 89 Delancy-street gave it to his sister-in-law who had been an invalid for years from Asthma; to another considered as in consumption. It relieved them at once, so that they travelled several hundred miles.

SPITTING BLOOD

Is always alarming. It leads to the worst kind of Consumption, and unless arrested in time is generally fatal. Sherman's All-Healing Balsam is the best remedy it heals the wounded or ruptured blood vessels of the lungs, and thereby effects a permanent cure, while other remedies only stop the blood for some time. A few doses of this Balsam will satisfy the most skeptical that it is the medicine required—It has been successful in many cases, and that too where they had run into a rapid decline, or, as more generally expressed, "HASTY CONSUMPTION." Young persons, or those of middle age, are more subject to these attacks than the aged.

Price 25 cents and $1 per bottle.

Sold by the following duly appointed Agents for Somerset county, Pa.

J. J. & H. F. Schell, Somerset,
Snyder & Zimmerman, Stoystown,
Edmund Kiernan, Jenner ✕ Roads.
Phillippi & Kiernan, Roxbury,
Chas. Krissinger, Berlin,
P. & W. Meyer, Meyer's Mill,
Miller & Dively, Salisbury,
" " Grantsville, Md.
S. C. H. McChesney, Smithfield,
Samuel Elder, Petersburgh,
Peter Levy, Davidsville,
Elias Stahl, Mount Pela.

Likewise, Dr. Sherman's Medicated Lozenges, Tooth Paste, and Poor Man's Plaster.

COUGH LOZENGES.—These Lozenges are a safe, most sure and effectual remedy for coughs and colds, tightness of the lungs or chest, &c.

WORM LOZENGES.—These Worm Lozenges have been proved in more than 1,400,000 cases to be the infallible; the only certain worm destroying medicine ever discovered. It was reserved for Dr. Sherman to invent a medicine to destroy worms that children would take. Children will take these Lozenges and cry for more.

DR. SHERMAN'S TOOTH PASTE.—A premium Dentrifice, the best article known for cleaning and whitening the teeth, strengthening the gums, sweetening the breath.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.—The best strengthening plaster in the world; a sovereign remedy for pains or weakness in the back, loins, sides, breast, &c. &c. One million a year will not supply the demand. Warranted the best and cheapest. One that will prove the fact.

CAMPHOR LOZENGES celebrated for giving almost immediate relief in nervous and sick headache, palpitation of the heart, lowness of spirits, &c.

The above Lozenges, Tooth Paste and Plaster, sold by the above agents for Dr. Sherman's All Healing Balsam.

Sept. 21, 1847. [1y.]

SOMERSET HERALD.

SOMERSET, PA.,

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1847.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1848.

GEN'L. ZACHARY TAYLOR.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HON. ANDREW STEWART.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention

Organize!! Organize!!!

The result of the recent election has demonstrated the necessity of Whig organization. The want of it has defeated the Whig party more than once—and in the present instance it is so palpable that it cannot escape the notice of any. Nothing but our organization, partial though it was, enabled us in Somerset county to do as well as we did—and had we been fully organized, our triumph would have been still greater. The defeat of our candidates for Governor and Canal Commissioner ought not for a moment induce us to relax our efforts in the cause in which we are engaged, but be a stimulus to continued and uninterrupted exertions.—Let us therefore organize anew and prepare in time for the ensuing political contest. Let it be understood, once for all, that the Whigs and Antimasons of Somerset will adhere to their principles and their organization, and that any who may choose to oppose either hereafter, will be treated as traitors and deserters and receive neither "aid" nor "comfort" from the party.

NEXT PRESIDENCY.

We should like to see the public press in Pennsylvania now show its Presidential colors. It is all-important that it be done. The People desire to know where to find parties on this question. We have long since nailed our flag to the mast-head; and there we are resolved, it shall float till the next Presidential election, unless Gen. TAYLOR should decline being a candidate. We desire to see the country press speak out on this question and settle it once. By doing so, the necessity of holding a National Convention will most probably be avoided; for if we have not mistaken public sentiment, Gen. TAYLOR is already the chosen candidate of the People, and a Convention can make him neither more nor less. Still, we are not wedded to any man; and if some other good Whig be taken up in stead of Gen. Taylor, we shall give him a cordial support.

WHAT THEY SAY.

We said before the election, if the Locofocos would carry Pennsylvania their leaders would proclaim it as a decision of this State in favor of Polk's measures.—In this we were not mistaken; for the Locofoco presses have already raised the shout that the People had decided for Polk. None will be more rejoiced at this news than Polk's particular friend, Santa Anna, whom he "passed" into Mexico—thereby furnishing her with a General to lead her forces against our gallant countrymen. But the people have not so decided. The Locofocos in the late contest, raised false issues, as they always do, to mislead the voters; and having succeeded in this, they construe the result into whatever suits them. We do not believe that there are any persons, or if any, they are but few, besides Polk's Locofoco leaders that approve of his furnishing the Mexicans with a skilful General in the person of Santa Anna.

[FOR THE HERALD.

The editor of the Visitor has paid us a compliment in his conjectures about the author, of our article in the last Herald, which is not the less appreciated that it was unintentionally bestowed, and he will please to consider himself as having received all the thanks which he feels due to him for it.

There is but little in his notice of it which requires attention from us. Those Whigs of whose feelings this Loco Foco is so careful, can judge of the amount of indignation they ought to feel, at the "abuse" they have received in our article. To be called a "very respectable man," may be considered a very serious charge by this "fellow," but everybody does not. It is an imputation upon character to which perhaps he has not been accustomed in his own case, and therefore does not like it.

Whether men who have removed from a neighboring county, with the intention of making this their permanent residence, and have remained for periods varying from four to six, ten, twelve, and fifteen years, can properly be said to have "sprung up in a night," we do not know. One thing however we do know; that Mr. Row, against whom this seems to be principally directed, received more than double as many votes for an office of high trust, as the person who raises the cavil, could get for the lowest office in the county where he has spent his whole life.

This "pill" being one of the "sugar coated" kind, we hope will not be hard to take, and will "opperate" properly.—We have "a few more of the same kind lot."

B.

[*For the Herald.*

MR. EDITOR:—A scribbler in the last "Visitor" threatens to "mix up another pill" for some person unknown.

No need, Mr. "Visitor." Your "amusing conversation" between the two roosters, if extensively circulated, would ruin all the Pill Doctors in the land. Why, it would physic even a *snipe*.

BOOTS.

[*For the Herald.*

Wanted at the "Visitor Office:" A grammarian, to correct the flagrant errors of its numerous editors. No application will be successful except from one who "has went" so far into Kirkham as to be able to "opperate" by

"IM-AGINATION."

[FOR THE HERALD.

MR. EDITOR:—Some "man of *wit* and *honor* about town" has taken such special notice of me in the last Visitor, that it would be mere affectation in me to pretend to misunderstand, and scarcely courteous not to acknowledge it. Characterized as the article is by the classical elegance of its style, the purity of its diction and the propriety of its language, I shall not hope to do it in adequate terms. Nathless, I shall try in my own way to make him sensible that he is understood, and that with all the pains his modesty has been at to conceal him by thrusting him without a label into the editorial column, it has not been entirely successful.

This taking up of an individual on suspicion, and making him defendant in a case, where the real culprit is not known resembles somewhat the conduct of a not over honest Attorney for the Commonwealth, who has made up his mind not to lose his fee at any rate, when he chooses to think an offence has been committed. And if I do not plead guilty to the charges preferred against me, there is a probability that I shall be acquitted by the "quashing of the indictment" on account of some "informality" or "defect," without any reference to the question of my guilt or innocence. Such things do happen sometimes in the hands of Attorneys, no matter how "shrewd and talented" they may be—in their own estimation.

I prefer however at present to demur to the jurisdiction of the tribunal. Private pique, or personal malice has no business in a public controversy; and when it drives a "fellow," even tho' he should be the duly appointed and commissioned deputy attorney general for the commonwealth, into making gratuitous charges against individuals towards whom it is entertained, the only proper answer is a contemptuous silence. The writer in the Visitor, has "went" to the pains of making the charges, and if he really feels anxious about the matter, he may now "went" to the trouble to prove them.

To those however, if such there be, who feel aggrieved by the article of "B." or by any other which has appeared in the Herald during the last three months of the late campaign, I have a very different answer to make. And if Mr. Flick or Mr. Friedline—who I am proud to say are both personal friends—or if any other *gentleman*, will take the trouble to call upon me I will give such an answer as shall be perfectly satisfactory to him, in so far as I am concerned. I do not feel myself called upon to do so by the demand of anonymous impertinence.

It may be however that the article was written during the mental aberration consequent upon an attack of the "fits" into which he was evidently thrown by the well timed article of "B." If so, I shall be happy to make the necessary allowances. The author having once been "great on '*Fits*'" himself, will understand me when I say, that I do not care a "bodkin" about it.

Seriously. If the writer of the article alluded to, wishes to draw me into a newspaper controversy, he will be disappointed. I have quite as little fancy for this, as I have for a street brawl. I have no ambition to enter the lists with him as an amateur professor of Billingsgate. I covet not the laurels of such a contest. It is not my *forte* "Palmam ferat, qui meruit." I shall therefore take no notice of anything which in future may come from the same source. The impunity may possibly encourage other and ruder attacks. I care not.

As to the main questions at issue I have said nothing, nor shall I. "B" is fully able to attend to that, and will doubtless do so if necessary. I have confined myself entirely to personal matters, and that only because they were so. And I do not know that I should have done even thus much at present, were it not that it has become the fashion of late, with certain persons, to attribute to my pen, every article the paternity of which is doubtful. I desire once for all, to correct the misapprehension. It does me honor overmuch. Of the authorship of nineteen-twentieths of them, I am as ignorant and as innocent as a man can be, who knows only that it is within the circle of some dozen of his intimate friends; and of the other twentieth, the chances are equal, that, until they appeared in print, I never saw a syllable.

In regard to the sneer against "newcomers," "strangers," &c., I am content to let it pass with a single remark. All men do not gain equally by being known, and some shall acquire a higher standing in a moral community in a six months residence, than others in the whole of a long lifetime. Farther: I know an individual in this county, born and raised in it, who holds a county office under the State government by appointment, and who, if his claims to the office were tomorrow submitted to be passed upon by the "honest people of the county" as the writer in the Visitor truly calls them, would speedily find himself in "honorable retirement."

J. M.

GENERAL TAYLOR.

We have received from Dr. Bronson, the gentleman to whom it was addressed, a copy of the following letter from General TAYLOR, with a request for its insertion in the Intelligencer—a request which we cheerfully and readily comply with.—Nat. Int.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION.
Camp near Monterey, Aug. 10 1847.

SIR: Your letter of the 17th ultimo, requesting of me an exposition of my views on the questions of national policy now at issue between the political parties of the United States, has duly reached me.

I must take occasion to say that many of my letters, addressed to gentlemen in the United States in answer to similar inquiries, have already been made public, and I had greatly hoped that all persons interested, had by this time, obtained from them a sufficiently accurate knowledge of my views and desires in relation to this subject. As it appears, however, that such is not the case, I deem it proper, in reply to your letter, *distinctly to repeat that I am not before the People of the United States as a candidate for the next Presidency.* It is my great desire to return at the close of *this war* to the discharge of those professional duties and to the enjoyment of those domestic pursuits from which I was called at its commencement, and for which my tastes and education best fit me.

I deem it but due to candor to state, at the same time, that if I were called to the Presidential chair by *the general voice of the people without regard to their political differences*, I should deem it my duty to accept the office. But while I freely attach myself to the administrative policy of our *early Presidents*, I desire it to be understood that I cannot submit, even in thus accepting it, to the exaction of any other pledge as to the course I should pursue than that of discharging its functions to the best of my ability, and strictly in accordance with the requirements of the *Constitution*.

I have thus given you the circumstances under which only can I be induced to accept the high and responsible office of President of the United States. I need hardly add that I cannot in any case permit myself to be brought before the people exclusively by any of the political parties that now so unfortunately divide our country, as their candidate for this office.

It affords me great pleasure, in conclusion, fully to concur with you in your high and just estimate of the virtues, both of head and heart, of the distinguished citizens [Messrs. Clay, Webster, Adams, McDuffie and Calhoun] mentioned in your letter. *I have never yet exercised the privilege of voting; but had I been called upon at the last Presidential election to do so, I should most certainly have cast my vote for Mr. Clay.*

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

Z. TAYLOR,
Major General U. S. Army.

F. S. BRONSON, M. D., Charleston, S. C.

We have been made acquainted with the receipt of a more marked letter than this from General Taylor, in which he speaks in warm attachment of Henry Clay, and the Whig principles of this eminent Patriot and Statesman. These are evidently esteemed by him, as in truth they are, based upon the most correct and honorable estimate of the Constitution as appreciated by the early Presidents.—The views of General Taylor in regard to Mr. Clay, account sufficiently for the shameful treatment he has received from the Administration, The party in Congress endeavored to disgrace him for the terms of his capitulation at Monterey, and since then have robbed him of his troops, and kept him caged like a prisoner among the mountain fatnesses of Mexico. The last and meanest attack came from Mr. Dallas at Pittsburgh, who wished to make him responsible for marching our troops from Corpus Christi to the Rio Grande, or for the commencement of the war. Never was a charge more unfounded, and we are sorry to add, that no Government ever treated its brave commanders with less confidence and respect than the Administration have treated both General Taylor and General Scott.—*Pitts. Gaz.*

LETTER FROM CAPT. BRAGG.—The Hamburg (S. C.) Journal publishes the following letter from Capt. Bragg, giving an account of the late fortunately unsuccessful attempt to assassinate him:

"CAMP NEAR MONTEREY, Aug. 26, 1847.

"An attempt was made about 2 A. M. night before last, to assassinate me in my bed. I have no clue to the perpetrator, and can suggest no reason for the act.—My escape without injury is regarded as almost miraculous. As exaggerated accounts will probably reach the press, the truth may interest you. A twelve-pound shell heavily charged, was placed within two feet of my bed, just outside of my tent, and exploded by a slow match, the fragments literally riddling my tent and bedding, pieces passing above and below me, some through a blanket spread over me, and yet I was not touched. I was not aware that I had an enemy in the world, and at times feel disposed to believe now that it may have been intended as a practical joke by some fool ignorant of the effect of shells thus exploded. Be that as it may, my escape was almost miraculous, and I prefer not repeating the joke."

CARELESS SHOOTING.—Milton Boone, of Foundryville, Columbia county, Pa., was shot through both thighs on Tuesday evening last, as he was going home from his store. Some people were shooting at a candle placed in the road, and Mr. Boone, in crossing, received a ball from the rifle of one of the company.

New Advertisements.

Somerset County, ss.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,

TO SAMUEL FARNER, GREETING.

WHEREAS, Margaret Farner by her next friend Philip Brown did on the 20th day of August, A. D. 1837, prefer her petition to the Honorable Jeremiah S. Black, President Judge of the court of Common Pleas of Somerset county, praying that for causes therein set forth she might be divorced from the bonds of matrimony, entered into with you the said Samuel Farner, in all time to come as if she never had been married, or as if you were naturally dead. We, therefore, command you the said Samuel Farner, that setting aside all excuses and other business, you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at our Court of Common Pleas, there to be held on the third Monday of November next, to answer the petition or libel of the said Margaret Farner, and to shew cause if any you have, why the said Margaret your wife should not be divorced from your society, fellowship, and company, and from the bonds of matrimony contracted with you the said Samuel, as fully and effectually as if she never had been married, or as if you the said Samuel were naturally dead, agreeably to the act of assembly in such case made and provided, and hereof you are not to fail.

Witness the Honorable Jeremiah S. Black, President Judge of our said court at Somerset, this 20th day of April, A. D. 1847.

A. J. OGLE.

October 26, 1847. Proth'y.

Private Sale.

TWO VALUABLE FARMS,

in Somerset county, Pa.

THE undersigned will sell the following described property, viz:—

No. 1. A farm lying in Milford township, forks of Cox's creek and Castleman's river, containing

272¾ Acres

and allowance, with a house and barn thereon, and an excellent running fountain of water at the door; about 130 acres are cleared, (and 60 or 70 acres more can be cleared, of the best quality of land,) a good portion is in meadow and the balance first rate timber land, equal to any in the township; also

An Orchard

of choice fruit on the premises. The land is of the best in Milford township; has an abundance of limestone and coal thereon, adjoining lands of Simon Hauger, Jacob Miller, Ludwick Sanner, and others. The contemplated Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road route from Cumberland to Pittsburg passes through this tract.

No. 2. A Farm

lying in Jefferson township, at the foot of Laurel Hill, on the Somerset and Mt. Pleasant turnpike road, containing 282 acres and allowance, on which are erected two dwelling houses; a large barn, wagon-maker shop, Blacksmith shop, oats house, &c. The one house has been occupied as a tavern for many years, and has a running fountain of water at the door; about 80 or 90 acres of this tract are cleared, of which about 30 acres are in meadow, and as much more could be made, and is situate immediately west of Laurel hill creek; adjoining lands of Jacob Fleck, Henry Baker, and others; this could be made one of the best grazing farms in the county.

The subscriber is determined to sell the above tracts low; therefore would advise persons desirous of purchasing to examine them. M. A. Sanner, of Somerset, has been appointed agent for the sale of these lands, to whom application can be made, or to

JOHN GEBHART.

Oct. 26 '47. 10t. Pittsburg, Pa.

Jury List.

For November Term, 1847, commencing on Monday the 15th day.

GRAND JURORS.

Stoystown borough—William Waugh.
Somerset township—Daniel Coleman, Conrad Fleck, Samuel Rhoads, Jacob Young of L., Isaac Young.
Brothersvalley—David Dickey, Gideon Bowman.
Paint—Samuel Holsapple, Jacob Custer.
Quemahoning—Samuel Miller.
Summit—Daniel P. Miller.
Southampton — Jacob Martz Samuel Hoyman, Peter Reiver.
Allegheny—Adam George.
Turkeyfoot—Jackson Mitchell, Thomas R. King
Elklick—Edward Dively, John Engle.
Addison—Joseph Henderson.
Berlin borough—Daniel Heffley.
Greenville—Owen Biel, Samuel Hochstetler.

Traverse Jurors.

Somerset borough — Andrew Stewart, Solomon Knee.
Somerset township—Samuel Coleman, Joseph Shultz, Henry Sipe, Ludwick Weller, Josiah Walker, Rudolph Ferner, James McVicker, David Husband.
Greenville— Benjamin Lowry, Jacob Lint.
Addison—Henry Wentling.
Conemaugh—Henry Umberer.
Jenner—John Forney, Hugh Wyand.
Southampton—Alexander Meese.
Elklick—Jacob Lentz, Peter Livengood, John Glodfelty, Arthur McKindley.
Summit—Rudolph Boose.
Turkeyfoot—Alexander Nicklow, Minmore King.
Shade—Joseph Bash.
Brothersvalley—David Hay, Jacob K. Beighley.
Allegheny—Daniel Martz.
Stonycreek—Jonathan Kimmel, Daniel Shank.

WANTED.

THE undersigned will pay 1 cent per pound for all old metal, delivered at their Foundry in Somerset.

oct26 ARMSTRONG & CO.

NOTICE.

IN the court of Common Pleas of Somerset county, of January term 1846, No. 6.

And now to wit, 19th October, 1847, the account of George Weller, Sequestrator of the Somerset & Cumberland Turnpike road, filed in my office and will be presented to the court for confirmation, on Monday the 22d day of November next.

A. J. OGLE,
Pro. office, Oct. 26, '47. Proth'y.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned orphans' court held at Somerset, in and for the county of Somerset, on the 7th day of September, A. D. 1847. Present the Honorable Jeremiah S. Black, President, and George Chorpenning and John McCarty associate Judges of the same court.

On petition of Peter Herring the court grant a rule on the Executors' of Adam Gundle, deceased. Adam Maurer and Henry J. Heiple trustees for the sale of the Real Estate of John Gundle, deceased, widow and heirs of John Gundle, deceased, Joseph Miller the purchaser and all other persons interested, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court, to be held at Somerset on Monday the 22d day of November, 1847, and then and there show cause if any you have, why the said Adam Maurer and Henry J. Heiple trustees as aforesaid, should not pay the petitioner Peter Herring, the sum of five hundred dollars with the interest due thereon from the years 1826, 1829, 1832, 1835, and 1838, respectively, out of the funds arising from the sale of the Real Estate of said John Gundle, deceased.

To the Executors of Adam Gundle, deceased, Adam Maurer and Henry J. Heiple, trustees for the sale of the Real Estate of John Gundle, deceased, Joseph Miller the purchaser of said Real Estate and all other persons interested—

You laying aside all business and excuses are hereby cited to be and appear before an adjourned Orphans' Court to be held at Somerset on Monday the 22d day of November, A. D. 1847, then and there to show cause if any you have, why you should not pay the petitioner Peter Herring, out of the funds arising from the sale of the real estate of John Gundle, deceased, the sum of five hundred dollars with the interests due thereon from the years 1826, 1829, 1832, 1835, and 1838, "herein fail not."

Given under my hand and the seal of said court, at Somerset September 7, 1847.

W. H. PICKING,
October 26, 1847. Clerk.

STRAY CATTLE.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber in Elklick township, some time in August, two one year old steers, red and brown, a hole in the right ear, one has a white head, and the other a spotted head. The owner is requested to come and prove property, pay charges and take them away or they will be disposed of as the law directs.

ADAM HOCHSTETLER.

October 19, 1847.

Executors' Notice.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of Garret Ream, Esq., late of Conemaugh township, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, they hereby request all persons indebted to said estate to attend at the late residence of the deceased, on Friday the 12th of November next, prepared to settle; and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

JACOB REAM,
WILLIAM REAM,
JOHN ALWINE,
Oct. 5, 1847. Executors.

Somerset County, ss.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,

TO JAMES DOWNER GREETING:

WHEREAS, Mary Elizabeth Downer, by her father and next friend Andrew Craig, did on the 1st day of July, A. D. 1847, refer her petition to the Honorable Jeremiah S. Black, Esquire, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset county, praying for causes therein set forth, she might be divorced from the bonds of Matrimony, entered into with you the said James Downer, in all time to come, as if she never had been married, or as if you were naturally dead. We therefore command you as we have heretofore commanded you the said James Downer that setting aside all excuses and other business you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at our county court of Common Pleas there to be held on the third Monday in November next, to answer the petiton or libel of the said Mary Elizabeth Downer by her father and next friend Andrew Craig, and to show cause if any you have why the said Mary Elisabeth your wife should not be divorced from your society, fellowship and company, and from the bonds of matrimony contracted with you the said James as fully and as effectually as if she never had been married, or as if you were naturally dead, agreeably to the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, and hereof you are not to fail.

Witness the Hon. Jeremiah S. Black President of our said court at Somerset this 6th day of September A. D. 1847.

A. J. OGLE.

Sept. 14, 1847. Proth'y.

JOB PRINTING,
NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY
EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

Somerset County SS.

AT an Orphans' court held at Somerset in and for the county of Somerset on the 30th day of August, A. D. 1847, before the Honorable Judges thereof.

In the matter of the estate of George Hartzell, Esq., dec'd.

And now to wit August 30th, 1847, Samuel W. Pearson, Esq., appointed Auditor to ascertain the amount of debts, and whether it is necessary to sell the real estate of said deceased for the payment of debts, &c.

Extract from the records of said court certified this 30th day of August, A. D. 1847.

W. H. PICKING,
Clerk.

NOTICE.

The subscriber will attend at his office in Somerset borough, on Tuesday the 9th day of November next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of executing the above commission, of which all persons interested are requested to take notice.

SAMUEL W. PEARSON,
Oct. 5, 1847. Auditor.

CLICKNER'S SUGAR COATED Vegetable Purgative Pills.

ARE universally admitted to operate, not only as an effectual preventive, but as a never failing remedy, in all diseases which can effect the human frame.—Headach, Indigestion, Rheumatism, Piles, Scurvy, Dropsy, Small-pox, Cholera-morbus, Worms, Whooping-cough, Consumption-Jaundice, Quinsy, Scarlatina, Liver complaint, Apoplexy, Cancer, Measles, Salt-Rheum, Fits, Heart-burn, Eresipilas, Deafness, Itchings of the skin, colds gout, gravel giddiness, pains in the back, inward weakness, palpitation of the heart, risings in the throat, asthma, fevers of all kinds, female complaints, stitches in the side, spitting of blood, sore eyes, scrofula, st. anthony's fire, lowness of spirits, flooding, fluor albus or Whites, Gripes, king's evil, lockjaw, Hysteria, bile on the stomach, and all bilious affections, pleurisy croup, swelled feet and legs, swine-pox, white swelling, tremors, tumors, ulcers, vomiting, and others have successfully and repeatedly been vanquished by their powerful arm.

They have been known to effect permanent cures when all other remedies had proved unavailing, and in the last stages of disease.

They have in many cases superceded the prescriptive skill of the most eminent Physicians, and received besides their unqualified commendation.

They have been repeatedly recommended by men of the most distinguished characters, throughout the land, and been sanctioned in Europe by noblemen and Princes of Royal Blood.

They have been introduced into the Hospitals of Edinburgh, Paris, and Vienna, and throughout the disinterested exertions of our foreign ambassadors, they have received the favorable commendation of the Emperor of Russia, and his Celestial Majesty of the Chinese Emperor.

☞Scarcely a Packet vessel of any repute sails from the port of New York, without an abundant supply of the SICK MAN'S NEVER FAILING FRIEND. ☞Agencies have been established in all the principal cities of the union, and applications are constantly reaching us from almost numberless villages in every section of the country. Testimonials of their marvellous effects are pouring in from all quarters—and in such numbers that we have no time to read half of them. What stronger or more conclusive evidence than these important facts can the most skeptical desire! It is possible that the many thousands who tried CLICKNER'S PILLS, can be deceived in their results! If any imposter or quackery existed, would it not long ago have been held up, as it should be, to the scorn and derision of a justly offended community.

Remember Dr. C. V. Clickner is the original inventor of Sugar Coated Pills, and that nothing of the sort was ever heard of, until he introduced them in 1834. Purchasers should, therefore, always ask for Clickner's Sugar Coated Vegetable Pills, and take no other, or they will be made the victims of a fraud.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.

Dr. Clickner's principal office for the sale of Pills: is 66 Vesey street, New York.

Wm. Jackson, 89 Liberty street, head of Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., general agent for Western Pennsylvania, Northern Ohio, and the River counties of Virginia.

Sold by the following duly appointed Agents for Somerset county, Pa.

J J & H F Schell Somerset
Edmund Kiernan Jenner ✕ Roads
Snyder & Zimmerman Stoystown
Phillippi & Kiernan Roxbury
Charles Krissinger Berlin
P & W Meyers Meyers Mill
Miller & Dively Salisbury
" " Grantsville, Md.
S C H McChesney Smithfield
Samuel Elder Petersburgh
Peter Levy, Davidsville,
Elias Stahl Mount Pela.

Likewise sold by the same Agents, the GREAT REMEDY OF NATURE,

AMERICAN OIL,

procured from a well in Kentucky, 185 feet below the surface of the earth, a certain and infallible cure for Inflamatory rheumatism, spasms, colic, sprains, strains, cuts, bruises, scalds, burns, tetter, erysipelas, scald head, croup, inflamatory sore throats, &c. &c.

Price 50 cents per Bottle.

CAUTION.—In order to be sure of obtaining the genuine, purchase only of the general agents for Western Pennsylvania, Wm. Jackson, No. 89 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, or through sub-agents appointed by him for its sale, each of whom will have a show bill, and general directions in pamphlet form, containing the names and address of the proprietor and General Agents for Western Pennsylvania as follows:

D. Hail & Co. proprietors, Kentucky.

Wm. Jackson, General Agent for Western Pennsylvania, No. 89 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, to whom all orders must be addressed.

OBSERVE—Each bottle is enclosed in one of the above named pamphlets, and the name of Wm. Jackson (the general and only wholesale agent for Western Pennsylvania) printed on the outside of the label,

And in addition to be sold by the same agents

Dr. Thompson's Carminative

So justly celebrated as a sovereign remedy for all Bowel Complaints, Diarrhœa, cholera morbus, flux, summer complaints of children and adults, &c. prepared only by Dr. Edgar Thom (now of New York city, formerly of Pittsburgh.) For the last two years this celebrated and unsurpassed remedy for the above complaints have been well known, and extensively used in Pittsburgh and surrounding country with unqualified success which renders it unnecessary to parade a long list of testimonials in its favor, which could readily be done. Suffice it to say that numbers of the most respectable persons in Pittsburgh and vicinity have used and proved its wonderful efficacy. It is a Vegetable and scientific preparation predicated upon the unalterable laws of Nature, adapted most certainly to remove the cause that the effect may cease without egotism. It can truly be pronounced one of the best remedies for the above complaints in the United States. No family should be without it, nor any person take a lengthy journey without a supply of this invaluable preparation.

September 21, 1847. 1y

BLANK SUMMONS' AND EXECUTIONS, For sale at this Office.

TERMS OF THE HERALD.

This paper is published every Tuesday, at $2 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.—If not paid within the year, $2,50 will invariably be charged.

No subscription taken for less than six months—nor can a subscriber discontinue unless at the option of the editor, until arrearages are paid off.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at $1 per square, for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: longer ones in proportion.

Advertisements.

United States Newspaper Advertising and Subscription Agency,

FOR English, German and French papers. Advertisements inserted to order in the various newspapers published in the United States, at the same terms that are charged at the different offices.

Merchants' Accounts, and others collected and promptly attended to in all parts of the United States.

E. W. CARR,

Authorized Newspaper Agent, Sun Buildings, Third and Dock Streets, opposite Merchants' Exchange, or 440 North Fourth street.

Printing Inks of every description, furnished to publishers at manufacturer's prices.

N. B.—Warranted to give satisfaction

Bonnets.

FLORENCE Braids, Straw, Rutland and Velvet Bonnets, cheap at
J. M. HOLDERBAUM'S.

SOAPS.

TOILET, fancy and common soaps, for sale at the Drug store of
WM. MCCREERY.

CHEESE.

4 Boxes W R. Cheese on hand and for sale at the Drug Store of
WM. MCCREERY.

Wanted

AN apprentice to the Hatting business. A boy from 14 to 16 years of age, of good moral character, can obtain a situation by making immediate application to JOHN C, KURTZ,
Sept21-1847 Somerset.

D. WEYAND. JOHN D. RODDY.

Law Partnership.

WEYAND AND RODDY,

Attorneys at Law, will attend punctually to all business entrusted to them. Collections and other business solicited. Office immediately opposite the Hotel of Wm. H. Picking, Main street, Somerset, Pa. sept. 21 47-3m.

NOTIONS.

CONSISTING in part of silver pencil cases, silver thimbles, steel beads, silk twist, (on spools, for purses.) watch guards, chains and keys, beads, necklaces, combs, water and fancy colours, camels hair pencils, crayon pencils, segar and tobacco boxes, pocket mirrors, tweezers, steel pens and holders, toys for children, &c., for sale at the Drug Store of WM. MCCREERY

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE just returned from the Eastern cities, and am now opening a general assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries and Queensware, which I will dispose of cheaper than any Store in Somerset. My customers and the public in general are invited to call and examine for themselves.

JOHN M. HOLDERBAUM.
sept. 28, 1847.

Law Notice.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Simon Gebhart and Ross Forward has been dissolved. The former having removed to Dayton, Ohio. All business entrusted to the firm and papers relative thereto have been left with Ross Forward who will attend to the same. His office is the same formerly occupied by Mr. Gebhart, on the north west corner of the diamond.

Oct. 12, 1847.

BRIDGE SALE.

THE Commissioners of Somerset co. will sell on Friday the 29th inst. the building of a Bridge over Buffalo creek in Brothersvalley township, where the old Cumberland road crosses said creek, at or near Jacob K. Bieghly's.—Sale to take place on the ground at 11 o'clock of said day, when and where a plan of said Bridge will be exhibited.

By order of the Board.
R. L. STEWART,
Oct. 5. 1847. Clerk.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Lenhart Shultz late of Milford township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber residing in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to attend at the late residence of the deceased on Wednesday the 17th of November next prepared to settle; and those having claims to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

WILLIAM SCOTT,
Oct.12'47-6t. Adm'r.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Henry Miller late of Jefferson township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber rrsiding in Milford township, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to attend at the late residence of said deceased on Saturday the 20th of November next, prepared to settle; and those having claims to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

SAMUEL BARCLAY,
Oct. 18 1847. Adm'r.

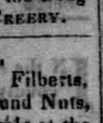
Stearine Candles.

A DAMANTINE Stearine Candles, a beautiful article, and equal to Sperm, on hand and for sale at the Drug Store of WM. MCCREERY.

Confectionaries.

FIGS, Raisins, Almonds, Filberts, Cream. Pecon, and Ground Nuts, and Candies of all kinds, for sale at the Drug Store of WM. MCCREERY.

FRESH DRUGS!



AN excellentt assortment of fresh Drugs, Medecines, Chemicals, Escences, Perfumery, Paints, Dyes, Oils, Varnish, &c., &c., just received and for sale at the Drug Store of

WM. M'CREERY,
Oct5-'47 Somerset, Pa.

A CARD.

THE undersigned, Forwarding Merchants, at Cumberland, Md., have disposed of their interest in the business, to Mr. Walter Shriver, who will conduct the same, on his own account, at the old stand, using the name and style of "Dickinson & Co."

Mr. Shriver having long been their chief clerk, is well acquainted with the business, and the undersigned take pleasure in recommending him to the patronage of their old friends, who may be sending Merchandise or Produce over the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road.

DICKINSON & CO.
Aug24.-'47-2m*

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset, in and for the county of Somerset, on the 6th day of September, A. D. 1847, before the Honorable Jeremiah S. Black President, and Geo. Chorpenning and John McCarty associate Judges of the same court.

On motion of Mr. Gebhart the court grant a rule on the widow, heirs and legal representatives of John D. Reese, dec'd, to appear at an adjourned Orphans court to be held at Somerset in and for said county on the 22d day of November next, (1847.) and shew cause if any they have why the real estate of said deceased should not be sold.

Extracts from the Records of said court, certified this 6th day of September, 1847. WM. H. PICKING.
Sept. 21, 1847. clerk.

CHAIRS! CHAIRS!

GORDON & MITCHELL.

Shop one door west of J. Neff's Tavern, and nearly opposite S. Kurtz's Drug Store, Main Street, Somerset, Pa.

THE SUBSCRIBERS would respectfully inform the citizens of Somerset and surrounding country, that they intend to carry on the

Chair Making Business,

at their old stand, where they will constantly keep on hand and will make to order

Common, Fancy, & Tippecanoe CHAIRS.

Settees & Boston Rocking Chairs, which they will sell very low for cash or exchange for lumber or approved country produce.

GEORGE L. GORDON,
C. F. MITCHELL.
june15-'47

A Valuable
FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will offer at public sale in the Borough of Somerset, on Monday the 15th day of November next, (unless sooner disposed of at private sale) a valuable tract of land, situate within one-half mile of the Borough of Somerset, containing about

six hundred and fifteen acres,

more or less. This land is well watered, has good improvements and is well adapted either to grazing or grain growing, and may be advantageously divided into two or three parcels to suit purchasers. A more particular description is deemed unnecessary, as those who may wish to purchase will be likely to visit and examine it for themselves before the day of sale.

EMILY OGLE.
Oct. 19. 1847.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned as legatees, creditors or otherwise, that the following accounts have been filed and passed register in the Register's office, for the county of Somerset, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' court for confirmation and allowance on *Monday, the 22d day of November next*, at an adjourned Orphans' Court, viz:

The account of Jacob Koontz, administrator of Jacob Forney, dec'd.

The account of Peter Levy, executor of Margaret Riffle, dec'd.

The account of John A. Wilt, administrator of Adam Wilt, dec'd.

The account of Otho S. Mitchell, acting executor of Lewis Mitchell, dec'd.

The account of John Huffman and William Rushebarger, administrators of Jacob Huffman, dec'd.

The account of Daniel Stahl, administrator of Christina Fox, dec'd

The account of Frederick Hoover, Guardian of William, Samuel, Jacob and David Hoover.

The account of Edward Dorsey, Administrator of Samuel Coughenhour, deceased.

The account of Jacob Peterson, administrator of Ruel Peterson, dec'd.

WM. H. PICKING,
October 15, 1847, Register.

BRUSHES.

HAIR, Tooth, Nail and Flesh brushes for sale at WM. MCCREERY'S.

Notice.

ALL persons who know themselves indebted to the undersigned, while engaged in the TINNING BUSINESS, by note or book account, are requested to make payment of the same immediately to J. H. Benford, as a longer indulgence cannot be given.

JAMES H. BENFORD & CO.
Sept. 7' 47.

MARBLE TOMB STONES.

THE subscriber thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public generally, that he continues to carry on the Stone cutting business, at his shop in Somerset, where he will always keep on hand and finish to order a variety of MARBLE and COMMON

TOMB STONES,

all of which will be sold at reasonable prices.

Country produce taken in exchange for work at market prices.

BENJAMIN WOOLLEY.
March 2, 1847—1y

LIME KILN.

THE undersigned give notice that they have lately erected on the land of Samuel Boger, in Brothersvalley township, 3 miles south of Berlin, a large

Lime Oven,

which is now in successful operation.—The oven is conveniently to a coal bank, which will enable them to burn and furnish any quantity of lime on short notice, and at the low price of

8 cents per bushel.

They are assured that they can furnish as good a quality of lime as can be had at any other Kiln in this county or elsewhere. All persons are invited to give them a call, and if they are not satisfied with the quality and prices, they need not purchase.

CONRAD STOY & CO.
Sept7-'47-4t

SOMERSET FOUNDRY.

THE undersigned would inform the citizens at large, that they have fitted up a steam engine in complete order, which will enable them to say that they can compete with any establishment in Western Pennsylvania, in the way of castings. Their casting will consist in part, of

Stoves, Grates, Ploughs, and

Plough Points, and all kinds and description of HOLLOW-WARE.

They have also fitted up turning lathes and are ready at any time to take in turning, which will be done on the shortest notice.

It has been but a short time since the above named Foundry has been put in operation, and the undersigned are thankful for the very flattering support already offered them. They would also add, that they hope to give satisfaction to all who will hereafter give them a call.

ARMSTRONG & CO.
Somerset, Aug24, '47-3m

IN the matter of the account of Mary Fream, late Mary Graham, Administratrix &c. of John Graham, dec'd, and the account of Mary Fream, Executrix &c. of Smiley Fream, dec'd, as far as he was associated with her in the Administration *de bonis non* of John Graham, dec'd.

And now to wit September 7th, 1847, Edward Scull, Isaac Hugus and Daniel Weyand, Esq'rs., appointed Auditors to adjust the accounts, to report the facts and if necessary a new account.

Extract from the minutes of said court, certified this 7th day of Sept, 1847.

W. H. PICKING,
Clerk.

TAKE NOTICE.

That the undersigned Auditors will meet at the office of Edward Scull, in the Borough of Somerset, on Friday the 29th day of October next, to attend to the duties of the above appointment when and where all persons interested may attend.

ED. SCULL,
ISAAC HUGUS,
DANIEL WEYAND,
Somerset, Sept. 28-47-4t. Auditors.

Private Sale.

A VALUABLE FARM,

In Donegal tp., Westmoreland Co., Pa.

THE subscriber offers for sale a VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND situate in Ligonier valley, Donegal tp., Westmoreland county, Pa., containing

187 ACRES,

adjoining lands of John Galbraith, John Philippi, Joseph Beatty, John Witherow and others, *one hundred* acres are cleared, and in a good state of cultivation, the balance is well timbered, there is

25 acres in meadow,

and 20 acres sowed in timothy and clover last spring. The farm is well watered; the Loyalhanna creek passing through it, and a number of never failing springs of water thereon; there is on the premises a large and commodious

Two Story Frame House

and kitchen, a bank barn, smoke house, &c., and a saw mill on a good site; there is also an apple orchard and sugar camp on the premises. The above tract is situated in a good settlement, convenient to mill, within 2 miles of Centreville, and 6 of Ligonier, Laughlinstown and Donegal. Any person wishing to purchase will please call on Joseph Lloyd, Centreville, or Ephraim Lloyd, Donegal, who will show the premises and make known the terms. A good bargain will be given, and an indisputable title made by

JOHN LLOYD,
Aug31-'47-3m Mt. Pleasant.

Caps! Caps!! Caps!!!

MEN and Boys' Fur, Cloth, Plush, Hair-Seal and Glazed caps, very cheap at
J. M. HOLDERBAUM'S Store.

STRAY MARE.

CAME trespassing on the premises of the subscriber, residing in Somerset township, about the 28th of September last, a light bay mare, one of the front and both of the hind feet white, and some white on the nose, and is about 6 or 8 years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away or she will be disposed of as the law directs.

DANIEL COLEMAN.
Oct 19. 1847*

STRAY STEER.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber in Somerset township, about two months since, a 3 year old white steer, a little red along the neck, and a piece cut out of the left ear, and has a bell on. The owner is requested to come and prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of as the law directs.

JACOB ANKENY, (Miller.)
October 19, 1847.

Notice to Assessors.

THE assessors for the year 1848, in the several districts of Somerset county, are hereby notified to attend at the Commissioners' Office, on Thursday the 18th day of November next, to receive their books, and instructions necessary for making the assessment of said year.

By order of the Board,
R. L. STEWART,
October 19, 1847-4t clerk.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Jonathan Butler, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, he hereby requests all persons indebted to said estate, to attend at the house of John Brallier in the town of Wellersburg, Somerset county, on Wednesday the 24th day of November next, (1847) prepared to settle; and those having claims to present them at the same time and place properly authenticated.

JOHN T. EDWARD,
October 19, 1847. Adm'r.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the honorable JEREMIAH S. BLACK, President, and G. Chorpenning and John M'Carty, Esqs., associate Judges of the court of common pleas, in and for the county of Somerset, and assistant Justices of the courts of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery and quarter sessions of the peace, in and for said county of Somerset, have issued their precept to me directed, requiring me among other things to make public proclamation throughout my bailwick, that a court of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery: also, a court of general quarter sessions of the peace and jail delivery, will commence at the borough of Somerset, in and for the county of Somerset, in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the third Monday of November next, (15th day) in pursuance of which precept

Public Notice is hereby given, to the justices of the peace, the coroner, and constables of said county of Somerset, that they be then and there, in their own proper persons, with their rolls, records examinations, and inquisitions, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain in that behalf to be done and also all those who prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the jail of the said county of Somerset, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Somerset, this 19th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1847.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH *Sheriff.*

List of Causes,

PUT down for trial at November Term, 1847, commencing on the 15th day.

Sutter	vs	Whipkey et ux
Johnsons heirs	vs	Ankeny & Sanner,
Butt	vs	Millers adm'r
Rhoads	vs	Geiger
Mosburg	vs	Ludington
Moyer	vs	Milhouse and wife
Jones	vs	Somerset and Mt. Pleasant T. R, C,
Chorpennings use	vs	Auman
Miller's heirs	vs	Walker
Bird	vs	Rush
Lichty	vs	Lichty
Weyand et al	vs	Show
Clark	vs	Boyer
Piles use	vs	Chorpenning
Morton	vs	Benford & Sanner
same	vs	Forward & Stewart
same	vs	Cummins
same	vs	Coffroth
Gundle's heirs	vs	Friedline
Hugus	vs	Baird and Colvin
Suder	vs	Baughman
Connelly	vs	Countrymans administrator
Thompson's heirs	vs	Adams et al
Berkey	vs	Knopp
Saylor	vs	Younkin
M'Clatchey	vs	Brooks
Troutman & wife	vs	Troutman's ex'rs
Crossel	vs	Same
Ankeny	vs	Brom
Lenhart	vs	Lenhart
Fream	vs	Fream's ex'rs
Wilhelm & Wilhelm	vs	Peck et al
Kelly	vs	Pisel
Rowan & Baldwin	vs	Miller
Bell et al	vs	Horner
Weimer et ux	vs	Wilson
Boyd	vs	Holderbaum
Waugh	vs	Hite

A J OGLE, Prot'y,
Prothonotary's Office,
Somerset, Oct. 19, 1847.

Dr. W. S. Harah,

TENDERS his professional services to the citizens of Centreville and vicinity. His office is at the White Hall Inn, (Joseph Pile's,) where at all times he may be found, unless absent on professional business. june8-tf

To the Ladies.

RICH, New and Fashionable Dress goods, such as Plain and Figured Silks, Black French Merinos, Plain and Figured Muslindelaines, Cashmeres; Earleston, Twilled and French Ginghams; Plain, Plaid and Striped Alpaca, from 25 cts. to $1,25 per yard, and a large lot of Calicoes from 5 to 20 cts. per yard at

JOHN. M. HOLDERBAUM'S

New Copper, Sheet-Iron, AND TIN-WARE MANUFACTORY.

CHAUNCEY F. BEAM,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Somerset and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in the white frame building, on main cross street, immediately south of J. J. & H. F. Schell's store, and nearly opposite the store of M. A. Sanner, where all persons who wish to purchase a

Good, Neat and Cheap

article in his line would do well to call. Having purchased entirely new stock and tools, and also the newly invented "Patent Tinning Machines," he is enabled not only to manufacture ware

Superior to any

in the county, but also to sell the same at much lower prices than heretofore offered. All articles offered for sale will be made by himself, personally, and warranted good, or if found otherwise the article can be returned, and the money refunded. Merchants, who keep tin-ware to sell would do well to call, as he is satisfied he can sell 20 per cent lower than any other shop in the county

All kinds of country produce, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Butter, Eggs, &c., taken in exchange for ware. Remember the shop is on main cross street, south of the Diamond.

Stove pipe at 12½ cts. cash.
Somerset, Sept. 21-47 4t.

Copper, Sheet-Iron and TIN-WARE, MANUFACTORY,

One door east of the "Herald" Office, and immediately opposite Stahl's Hatter Shop, Main street, Somerset, Pa.

ALEXANDER SHAFFER,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Somerset and vicinity that he has purchased from J. H. Benford & Co., their entire stock, and that he will continue to manufacture, TIN,

Copper and Sheet-Iron-ware,

at the old stand. Having lately purchased at Cumberland, a fresh supply of tin, sheet-iron and copper, he is now prepared to make to order all kinds of ware in his line of business. His work shall not be surpassed in style or durability.

Merchants and others

who keep Tin-ware for sale had better give him a call, as he can sell them ware as low as it can be bought at any other shop of the kind in the county. Approved country produce taken in exchange for ware. Mending done on short notice, and reasonable prices. Remember the shop is on Main street, one door east of the "Herald" office, Somerset, Pa.

August 31, 1847.

HOTEL FOR INVALIDS AT PITTSBURGH.

Drs. Speer and Kuhn.

THE object of this establishment is to supply a want greatly felt by respectable travellers on our western highways—by residents, without family, taken sick—and by patients from the surrounding towns and country who resort to this place for relief from surgical and other diseases. Such have often suffered from the want of the various comforts and attentions so necessary and agreeable to the sick, and from careless and unfaithful nurses; and been subjected to heavy and unreasonable charges.

Invalids will here be provided with constant, faithful and comfortable attendance, and at a rate much below the usual charges.

While the care of both physicians will be extended to every variety of disease, it is intended by Dr. Speer, to give special attention to

ALL SURGICAL DISEASES,
PARTICULARLY TO
DISEASES OF THE EYE.

To these branches of his profession he has given a large share of his attention for the last twenty-five years, and he will continue to devote to them the experience acquired by a constant practice during that time.

The Hotel for Invalids is not an experiment. Its establishment is suggested not only as necessary to supply an evident want in this city, in the entire absence of any special provision for the sick, but is warranted also by the success of similar institutions at Cincinnati and New Orleans—the former under the care of Drs. Taliaferro, Marshall and Strader—the latter under that of Dr. Stone.

The building selected for the purpose is situated at the corner of Federal and Robinson streets, in Allegheny city, adjoining the city of Pittsburgh. It is commodious and roomy, and furnished with all accommodations necessary for he sick.

Applications for admission to be made to the subscribers, at their office on Penn street, Pittsburgh, or at the establishment.

☞ No contagious diseases will be admitted.

J. R. SPEER, M. D.
J. S. KUHN, M. D

BLANK DEEDS.

A Lot of Blank Deeds just printed, on fine white paper, and now for sale at this office.

Citizens of Somerset.

Pause! Reflect!! Decide!!!

Men may cry peace! peace!! when there is no peace!!!

The war! is actually begun!! but "Gen. Taylor never surrenders," neither does the "Rev. B. Hibbard's Vegetable Anti-bilious Family Pills;" where they once charge upon bilious diseases, such as bilious, remitting, intermitting, congestive, typhus and eruptive fevers, bilious cholic, cholera morbus, dysentary, sick head-ache, &c, in short all diseases arising from a disordered state of the stomach and blood; keep the liver stimulated into healthy action, the blood cleansed from all impurities, and you are certain to procure and maintain uninterrupted good health. The most potent purifyer of the blood and corrector of the liver is "Hibbard's pills."

Females if you are unwell, procure and use Rev. B. Hibbard's vegetable pills, they reopen all obstructions, cleanse the system, purify the blood and give animation, health and beauty to all who use them, such as you cannot receive from the use of any other medicine.—Dose half a pill.

Dyspeptics don't despair, here is a certain cure. Dyspepsia of ten years standing, and after all other medicines had failed, has been cured by the use of Rev B. Hibbard's pills; taken in quarter of pill doses, three times a day for three weeks.

Doctor J Wildemuth, of Montgomery co., Va., says he has used them in his practice for three years, and finds them the best medicine he has ever used: never being disappointed in any case he employed them in. We refer you to him personally.

These pills have such a reputation in Illinois, that they have given to them the name of "King Pills." Try them, you who are ill, and want a cheap, safe, certain and speedy remedy. Dose from half a pill to two pills. Circulars can be had of agents free of charge.

Price 12½, 25 and 50 cents per box. Sold by the following agents, viz:

Snyder & Zimmerman, Stoystown,
Samuel Kimmel, Pine Mills,
Walter Chalfant, Allegheny Summit,
J. H. & E. Benford, Snydersville,
Michael Sipe, Somerset tp.
William M'Creery, Druggist, Somerset, Pa., General and supplying agent for this county.

August 31, 1847-6m

THE Great Preventive Medicine!—Though Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills have achieved triumph upon triumph, in the cure of obstinate cases o disease, even after they had been entirely given up, and after all other remedies had failed, yet their power of prevention may be justly esteemed their growing glory! "Storms," it is said, "purify the air," but storms do mischief also, and are so far an evil. Were it within human power to maintain the Electrical equilibrium between the earth and air, there would be no occasion for storms, for the air would always be pure.

So of the human body. If kept free from morbid humors, the action is regular and healthy. But if those humors are allowed to accumulate, a crisis, or, in other words, a storm, will arise, which is always more or less dangerous.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are equally well calculated to prevent the storm, or to allay it when it comes. But prevention is better than cure, besides being cheaper and less troublesome.—The delay of a day in the commencement of sickness has often proved fatal, and always renders the case more difficult to manage.

Let the sickness be caused by changes of weather, high living, want of exercise, close confinement, functional derangement, or anything else, the effect upon the body is much the same—is equally dangerous, and is removable by the same means.

Have you a cold? Let it not ripen into Consumption. Are you Dyspeptic? Beware of the hypochondria. Two Pills taken every other night on an empty stomach, for a short time, will, in nine cases out of ten, cure the Dyspepsia, and thereby drive away the legion of "devils blue." For Headache, no medicine is superior to *Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.* Costiveness, that prolific mother of disease, is caused by a torpid state of the liver, which these Pills effectually cures. By striking at the root of disease, Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills prevent all and cure all.—They can hardly ever be taken amiss, if used with common discretion; and we commend them to the use of those who have not yet tried them.

Beware of Counterfeits of all kinds; Some are coated with sugar; others are made to resemble in outward appearance the original medicine. The safest course is, to purchase from the regular agents only, one or more of whom may be found in every village & town in the state.

Agents for Somerset County.

PARKER & ANKENY, Somerset,
M. A. Ross, Petersburg,
Samuel Kimmel, Pine Mills,
G. Parker & Co, Jennerville,
Michael Sipe, Somerset township,
Aughinbaugh & Brubaker, Centreville
Stevens & Schlag, Bakerstown,
J. Shaffer Sr. & Co. Stoystown,
W. Chalfant, Buckstown,
Hay & Baer, Lavansville,
J. C. Darrell, Smithfield.

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of *Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills*, wholesale and retail, 169 Race Street, Philadelphia; 288 Greenwich Street, New York, and 198 Tremont Street, Boston. [may4]